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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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[a34]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a266]

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WM. FARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1901. [47]

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138

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All letters for publication should be written on
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 31st, 1906.

Very suggestive are the remarks quoted in our Hamburg correspondent's letter published to-day. The Vicomte, who has written for *la Revue des Deux Mondes* for twenty-six years, and had in addition diplomatic experience, has been an earnest student of history, and is, at 58, a matured thinker. The fact that he is a Frenchman guarantees to a great extent the strict impartiality of his musings on the causes and effects of German prosperity; while it also enables us to make allowance for the *coupon* of exaggeration that might otherwise chill our appreciation of his comments. Le Vicomte EUGENE MELCHOR DE VOIGT shows no trace of that German pessimism whose expression we quoted only the other day; he regards the German commercial prosperity as very evident; so marked, in fact, that he represents it as already tottering on the acie line. This is certainly in marked contrast to the hackneyed pleas emanating mutually from England and Germany, in the spirit of "Wake up! We are being beaten in the race." The picture of a "brotherly convergence of effort" among all the German industries seems just a little overdrawn, perhaps, and may be put down to the Gallic exuberance already allowed for. The other picture, suggesting the influence of the KAISER as pacemaker for the nation, is better worth contemplation. There is a tendency on the part of those not his subjects to smile at the energy of the Imperial Huster; and it is possible that the world has been underestimating the value of WILHELM II.'s example. He possesses in his own proper

person all that "self-reliance, boldness of enterprise and consciousness of national greatness," which we held out a day or two ago as the supreme desiderata; and which the Vicomte now mentions as "those rare gifts." We maintain that it is to these rare gifts that England chiefly owes her greatness; it is not so much that the English have enjoyed qualities superior to those of other races, but that they have assumed and believed they had, and this great faith has been followed by great works. The faith that moves mountains, in short, is merely self-confidence. The Vicomte's "consciousness of national greatness" is, of course, the nationalisation of the individual good conceit. Instead of being ashamed of the "insularism" of which he is accused, the Briton should therefore hold fast to that which is good, his consciousness of ability to maintain supremacy. But, it may be argued, what of China's arrogance and self-sufficiency; does the case of the Chinese not present an exception? We do not so regard it. The ideal here varies. The brain at the back of all European aggression has been "thinking Imperially," aiming at material conquest and achievement; it has been a good hater as well as a good (self) lover. The Chinese conceit has been intellectual superiority, a profound philosophical contentment accompanied by a contemptuous indifference towards aliens. The Vicomte notes how a successful war encourages these rare gifts which have been necessary to bring it about; and if his mind had been turned this way, he might have indulged in some prophesy with regard to Japan. Thanks to the plague of croakers that has spread over Britain, the British are rapidly losing those rare gifts which the Germans and the Japanese enjoy. The last British war was said to have been entered upon with a foolish self-confidence. We doubt if it was the old national faith which animated the past and gave birth to "the Nelson touch," if it was, it must have been seriously diluted and neutralised by those unfortunately not-mute inglorious heroes who criticised and called it reprehensible. If Britain ever falls at the feet of a conqueror its real conqueror will have been this wave of pessimism which has been encouraged, to its everlasting shame, by a "cheap and nasty" press. The terrible reflection cannot be repressed, that a nation's decadence may be started by the strivings of a half-penny press after originality!

The Russian Consulate at Newchwang has reopened.

The first section of the Peking-Kalgan railway will probably be opened for traffic soon.

A modern feature of Peking street life is the large number of foreign broughams used by wealthy Chinese.

The net profit made by the Japanese Government Railways in 1905 equalled 72 per cent. on all the capital invested.

Owing to the death of H.M. the King of Denmark, H.E. the Governor regrets to have to postpone his dance on Thursday, February 1st, until further notice.

The Shanghai Taotai is reported to have wired to the Waiwupu that Mr. Twyman, the British Assessor involved in the Mixed Court trouble, has resigned. So far as we are aware no such resignation is likely.

The N.C. Daily News of January 24th said: "We regret to state that Lady de Sausmarez was taken to the General Hospital yesterday suffering from a mild form of typhoid fever." Lady de Sausmarez is the wife of the Chief Justice of Shanghai.

The Peking and Tientsin Times says the Throne has wired to all the provinces strictly prohibiting all sales of land to foreigners, and ordering the cancellation of all sales privately made, as these sales may interfere with projected railways, etc.

China has agreed, according to the *Sei*, to pay an indemnity of ¥30,000 to his family, and punish the murderers of Mr. Tounosuke Yasunaga, a Japanese interpreter who was killed by Chinese soldiers while trying to reconcile some "Manchurian Volunteers" to the Chinese authorities.

The Japanese committee of investigation having returned their report of their investigations at Indian and Australian ports, it has been decided to establish a Port Trust at Kobe, and to erect a pier so that deep-sea steamers can moor alongside. This will be a blow to the ambitions of Osaka.

To-morrow the former dining room of the King Edward Hotel is to be opened as a public bar—a step which will remove a grievance against the hotel entertained especially by the men connected with the naval and military services. In the past want of space alone has been the all-sufficient obstacle to the opening of a public bar, and by way of showing that the apparent discourtesy was not intentional the management keep "open house" for men in uniform to-morrow.

There has just died at Wem, Salop, Mr. Henry Eckford, a veteran horticulturist and nurseryman, who gained many distinctions in his calling, and was known as the "Sweet Pea King" by reason of the wonderful results which he obtained in the cultivation of the bloom. He was in his 83rd year.

Yesterday morning, the s.s. Nanshan, which was moored to a buoy at West Point, slipped her cable and drifted with the tide. In her course lay the s.s. *Shanghai*, and it looked as though a collision with that vessel was unavoidable. The crew of the *Nanshan*, however, saw the danger, and the clarity with which they let go the anchor averted it.

In consequence of accidents and the resulting action of insurance companies, all the Japanese steamers are now enlisting the services of foreign officers. Instead of being "frozen out" gradually, as was feared at one time, these men now find increasing openings in the Japanese service. It appears that the Japanese tonnage has been growing faster than the supply of officers, notwithstanding that a three years' course in the naval school qualifies a man for a commander's "ticket."

Gossip on the harbour yesterday said that big reclamation works and improvements have been made on the dock side of Yokohama harbour. The importance of Kanagawa (which has now excellent tram connection with the port) is expected to revive, while railway passenger traffic from Kobe and the South is being diverted from the awkwardly situated Hirayama station. Electric trams are also opening up Kanagawa as a residential quarter. Trams run from Yokohama to Tokyo now, an hour and a half ride for twenty yen.

A Peking letter states that several natives of Kiangsi province holding responsible official appointments in the capital have addressed the Ministry of Commerce (Shangpu) on the advisability of memorialising the Throne on the importance of opening up, without delay, to international trade the provincial capital of Kiangsi (Nanchang), the city of China, and two other towns between Nanchang and the treaty port of Kiating, so as to prepare the way for the proposed railway between those two cities. The N.C. Daily News is informed that the above suggestions have been favourably received by the Ministry of Commerce.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

Preparations are being made in the Botanical Gardens for the flower show on Thursday and Friday. Considerable interest has been aroused in this revival of what was formerly an annual event, and the newly-formed Horticultural Society enters on its career with the prospect of a useful and successful existence. The site of this week's exhibition is the vicinity of the fountain. Around this is being built a matched erection, roofed in, so that in the event of unpropitious weather the exhibition will not suffer. Long tables are placed along both sides of the south walk, and doubtless the remainder will be utilised for the proper display of the exhibits. Given good weather, the show should prove very successful.

THE RETURN OF THE "HONGKONG MARU."

To mark the resumption of traffic after the war, Capt. E. Bent and Mr. Matsuda, representing the local office of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, gave an informal tiffin on board the s.s. *Hongkong Maru* yesterday. The guests were chiefly newspaper men. This patently fitted vessel is so well known on a run already famous for luxurious travel that it is unnecessary to say more than that the dirt and damage left by her experiences as a transport are not now to be seen. A sight of the cabins and saloons is enough to create a desire to travel in her, and the officers, especially the Commander, Dr. Haryhurst, and Mr. Purser Boules, are all fine fellows. The *Hongkong Maru*, which also did scouting work off the Celebes and in northern waters, carried cruiser armament, and captured nine colliers.

The *Hongkong Maru* sails on February 2nd for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.

RACING NEWS.

The times taken of yesterday's gallops are—
Forward, 2m, 2m between, 34, 1.19 2.5, 1.55, last 1m, 34 2.5.
Kumloops, 12m, 38, 1.17 3.5, 1.57, 2.32, 3.07 2.5, 3.44 3.5, 4.17.
Blue Nile, 12m, 36, 1.12, 1.44 2.5.
Red Herring and Spring Chicken, 1m, 34, 1.03, 1.45, 2.21 2.5.
Shimoseki and Melaine, 1m, 34, 1.15, 1.10 3.5, 1.45.
Cordite and Lyddite, 1m, 37, 1.13 1.5, 1.47, 1.45.
Ca-Canny, 12m, last 2m, 35 1.5, 1.13, 1.46 4.5.
Quick, 12m, joined by Skirl, 1m, 34, 1.11, 1.49 3.5.
Lugot, 1m, 38 4.5, 1.15, 1.53, 2.27 3.5.
Wakelyn, 2m, 39 2.5.
Velocity and Promised Land, 1m, 41, 1.18, 1.56 3.5.
Highland-man and Highland Star, 1m, 34, 1.09.
Speculation, 1m, 37, 1.12 1.5, 1.45 2.5, 2.22 2.5.
Mikosh, 12m, last 3.5, 1.11 2.5, 1.43 2.5.
New Boy, 1m, 33, 1.13 3.5, 1.49, 2.20 2.5.
Rothen, 12m, last 4, 35, 1.09.
Brookville, 12m, 36, 1.13 3.5, 1.51, 2.27 2.5.
Zambur, from the mile post did 1m, in 34, 1.07, then was pulled in and trotted.
Old Boy, 1m, 35, 1.08, 1.46 2.5, 2.18 3.5.
Charles, 12m, last 1m, 35 4.5, 1.12 1.5, 1.44 4.5.
Grey pony (Bathford up) 2m, 36 2.5, 1.10 2.5.
Rabbit, 1m, 32 2.5.
Peelies, 1m, 33.
Mongolian Chief, 1m, last 2m, 35, 1.10, 1.44 2.5.

TELEGRAMS

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

DEATH OF KING OF DENMARK.

LONDON, January 30th.

King Christian IX. of Denmark, has died from heart failure.

The death of King Christian IX. of Denmark, which became public knowledge in Hongkong yesterday afternoon, and caused the postponement of the forthcoming Government House Ball, marks the close of a remarkably long life, the deceased monarch being in his 88th year. Christian IX. King of Denmark, fourth son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, was born April 8, 1818. Before his accession to the crown, he was Inspector-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Danish Cavalry. The succession was vested in him by the protocol of London, May 8, 1852, and he ascended the throne on the death of Frederick VII., November 15, 1863. On his accession, the position of affairs with respect to Schleswig-Holstein was completely changed. The son of the Duke of Augustenburg immediately laid claim to the sovereignty of the duchies, although his father had for a compensation resigned all his rights in 1852. The independence of Holstein more especially, and of a portion of Schleswig, was warmly espoused by the German Diet, which forthwith ordered the advance of a Federal army to occupy the duchies, for the purpose of enforcing its entrenchment from Danish rule. Before matters had proceeded far, Austria and Prussia determined to interfere, and by a combined armed occupation of the disputed territory to bring the question to an issue independently of the Diet, and in opposition to the wishes of that body. They accordingly invaded the duchies, which, after a hotly contested campaign, they succeeded in wresting from Denmark, also taking temporary possession of Jutland. Christian IX., disappointed in not obtaining assistance from some European power, after the failure of the conference convened in London in 1864—which failure was in some measure attributable to the obstinacy of the Danish Government—entered into negotiations for peace with Prussia and Austria, and a treaty was signed at Vienna, October 30, 1864. The King of Denmark renounced all his rights to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, and in 1868 the two German Powers quarrelled over the spoils. Since then his Majesty has sought to develop the interior resources and popular institutions of his country. A new constitution was inaugurated in Nov., 1866, when the King opened the first Rigsdag, the members of which were elected in accordance with new electoral law. The army and navy have also been thoroughly reorganised, agriculture and commerce have received a great stimulus, and several railways have been constructed. Christian IX. and Queen Louise visited the Princesses of Wales at Marlborough House, London, in March, 1897. The marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess Louise, daughter of the King of Sweden, at Stockholm, on July 28, 1896, was hailed as a pledge of union between the two countries. His Majesty granted a new constitution to Iceland, which came into operation in August, 1874, that being the thousandth year of Iceland's existence as a nation. He went to Reikiavik on the occasion of the anniversary being celebrated, and on his return paid a flying visit to Leith and Edinburgh, Aug. 18, 1874. He visited the Emperor William II. of Germany at Berlin in August, 1888, and in the autumn of 1889 was visited by the Emperor of Russia and his family. In 1843 he married a daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse, as well as he has had several children, and among them the King of Greece, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and the Princess Dagmar, married to the Emperor of Russia. The new King of Denmark is father of King Haakon of Norway. Four Courts are therefore now involved in mourning.

ELECTION RETURNS.

LONDON, January 30th.

The latest Parliamentary election returns are—

Liberals 372
Labour 56
Nationalists 82
Unionists 155

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, January 27th.

Returns to date: Liberals 382, Labourites 42, Unionists 153, Nationalists 84.

Mr. Long has been elected for South Dublin; a Unionist gain. Mr. W. Keswick, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., has been elected for Epsom by a majority of 1,095. Messrs. Baldane, Asquith, and Sir Wilfred Lawson have also been elected. Mr. Bal-four will not be opposed for the City of London.

"Jardine, Skinner & Co." is the affiliated Calcutta firm, and is probably here mentioned in error.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S MISSION.

LONDON, January 28th.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has arrived at Colombo.

THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, January 28th.

A crowded meeting of progressives has been held in Pretoria, delegates representing 40,000 were present; the speakers dwelt on the gravity of the issues between the Transvaal and the Imperial Government, especially in relation to the impending grant of a responsible government.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, January 30th

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

NOT AN EARLY RISK.

The case in which Mak Tach-tung sued Chou Hui-kai for \$826 again came before his Honour Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. P. P. Hett (of Messrs. Bratton, Hett and Goldring) for defendant. The hearing had been adjourned from the previous day, when some amusements were created by Mr. Hett stating that his client did not get up till 3 o'clock. Mr. Hett said it would be better for Mr. Grist to prove his case, and this being done judgment was given for plaintiff with costs.

CLAIM OF AN OFFICER'S SERVANT.
Kumar Deen, of No. 57, Elgin Road, Kowloon, and Lieutenant C. E. Barton, of the 129th Baluchis, to recover the sum of \$185, being as to \$135 for nine months' wages due, and \$50 for return passage to India.

Mr. A. J. Gardiner (of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office) appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being unrepresented.

Kumar Deen said he was engaged three years ago at Karachi by the defendant as a scribe; two months later he was promoted to the position of personal attendant. The defendant agreed to pay him 15 rupees per month as scribe, but on his promotion increased the amount to 20 rupees. When he arrived in Hongkong he was to receive \$15 per month and ration, and \$5 for clothing.

His Lordship—Did defendant say anything about paying your passage back?

Plaintiff—He said he would pay it when he discharged me.

Continuing, witness said he could not remember when he arrived here. Defendant paid him \$20, and later \$10 and \$5. He received the \$10 as cash when three months ago when defendant went on a shooting expedition some 200 miles beyond Canton. The \$5 was an advance for which he asked. When he arrived in Hongkong he had \$4, and that accounted for his not pressing for payment sooner. When he asked for payment defendant said he was expecting some money from home, and on receipt of it would settle up.

His Lordship—Did you take him to the Police Court?

Witness—No.

His Lordship—Did you not take a summons out?

Witness—No.

His Lordship—Why?

Witness—Because I was afraid; he said he would have me arrested.

His Lordship—Have you had any wages since leaving Karachi?

Witness—No.

His Lordship—Where did you get the money to send home?

Witness—I borrowed \$35 from another Indian.

This was the case for the plaintiff. For the defence, A. E. Barton, sworn, said the plaintiff was an old spy in the 127th Baluchis. About three years ago he went to witness, saying he could not get work, and asked the defendant to take him on. Witness engaged him as a scribe, and left Karachi for Hongkong last April, bringing the plaintiff with him. He promised to pay the usual wage, but did not fix an amount. He agreed to pay him 20 rupees while in India, but told him that when they got to China he would give him the same wage as other servants received.

His Lordship—When did the first friction arise?

Witness—It started right away.

His Lordship—I know; but have you paid him anything here?

Witness—Yes, I have paid him, up to January.

His Lordship—Why didn't you pay him after that?

Witness—On that day he came to me and said he could not live on \$20 a month, and that other officers gave their servants \$30 a month.

His Lordship—From your knowledge is that true?

Witness—No, sir. I called in an officer who the defendant said was paying his servant \$30, and that officer said it was a lie.

Witness, continuing, said the plaintiff then asked him to check his clothes; he did so on the evening of that day. Plaintiff then asked him to pay him \$5, a week's wages, as he wished to leave. Witness gave plaintiff till 12 o'clock on the following day to reconsider his decision, saying that if he did not turn up he would not pay his return passage to India. He also said he would send him \$3 due for wages, as plaintiff had got \$2 worth of rice from the regimental storekeeper in witness's name. Later, he received a lawyer's letter, and on placing it before the Colonel and relating what had happened, the Colonel told him to see the case out.

Mr. Gardiner cross-examined.

Did you run up any debts in India?—A few, but not any bad ones.

His Lordship—Did you pay the plaintiff regularly?—Yes.

Mr. Gardiner—Did you borrow \$1,000 to go up for an exam?—Yes, but I have since repaid it.

Did you agree to pay the plaintiff's passage back to India? I agreed with him that if I went on further, or if the doctor said he was ill and must return, that I would pay his passage unless he misconducted himself, in which case he would have to pay his own.

Living in Kowloon was more expensive than in India?—Yes, considerably more.

And your pay here does not go so far as it did there?—No. The allowances are not the same.

Are you sure you have had enough money for requirements?—No. There are very few people who have, but I have always paid my debts.

Can you give any reason why, after you paid this man, he should ask you for his wages?—

He was always coming to me for advances. He said his people were starving because of the famine in India, and like a fool I advanced him money. I lent him \$2 at Singapore, and he returned the amount less \$5, which he said he had given to a destitute friend.

His Lordship—Are there any more witnesses?

Mr. Gardiner—I'm afraid we will not be able to get any more. The influence of the defendant is too great amongst these who would be likely to help the plaintiff.

His Lordship—Who's at the bottom of this action? Somebody's put the plaintiff up to it.

Defendant—The plaintiff is a liar.

His Lordship—Yes. They are all liars. I will give judgment for the defendant. (To the interpreter) Tell the plaintiff to go home to his friends and not bring these actions any more.

Defendant—Is there no chance of my bringing him up now, sir?

His Lordship—Do you think it is worth your while?

Defendant—I should like to bring him up.

His Lordship—What is the use? He has got no money. I have given judgment for you.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, January 30th.

BEFORE MR. P. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

BREACH OF HARBOUR RULES.

Constable Barrie proceeded against the coxswain of the steam launch *Sau Kwang On* for violating the harbour rules by traversing the harbour between sunset and sunrise without a light.

His Worship found the defendant guilty, and ordered him to pay a fine of \$15.

IMPAIRED BOATMEN.

The masters of two cargo boats were proceeded against for making fast to the s.s. *Rat Shau* while that vessel was under way.

A fine of \$15 was imposed on each.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

DISORDERLY RICHIA COOLIES.

Fourteen chair coolies appeared to answer charges of persistent solicitation and disorderly conduct at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday morning.

Constable Sheppard said that on the morning of the 28th instant he saw the defendants persistently rushing people coming out of church and causing an obstruction. On previous Sundays they had been warned against this practice, but the warning was apparently unheeded.

His Worship fined each pair of coolies \$1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, January 30th.

Sir,—I am glad to see your correspondent's summary under the above heading, as it gives me an opportunity of asking him to explain more clearly the advantages accruing from the item.

(Gain by new scheme, £9,000,000.)

I may misunderstand the matter, but it seems to me that this gain could only be made by the continued importation into the United Kingdom, on the present gigantic scale, of foreign corn, meat, dairy produce and manufactured articles, but with a tax on them instead of free. Who would pay this tax? I say the purchaser. And I claim further that he would not merely have to pay the tax on imported goods but also the enhanced profit which protection ought, if it is to be of any use at all, to secure to the home producers.—Yours truly,

RADICAL IMPERIALIST.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

At a meeting of the seatholders and church body of St. John's Cathedral, held at the City Hall on Monday afternoon, the retiring body, which comprised His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria, the Senior Chaplain (the Rev. F. T. Johnson), Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes Lawrence, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. H. W. Slade, Hon. Dr. F. W. Clark, Mr. A. Beyer, Hon. Secretary, and Mr. J. C. Peter, was re-elected, and Mr. J. C. Peter was re-appointed auditor.

Mr. WHITLAW, Hon. Treasurer, stated that the year closed with a balance of \$450 less than last year, but in view of the necessary special expenditure, this could not be considered other than satisfactory.</

HAMBURG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

December 26th.

CAUSES OF GERMAN PROSPERITY.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* of November 1st, contains an article on the prosperity of Germany contributed by the Vicomte Eugène-Melchior de Vogüé of the Académie française after a recent visit to the Hanse towns. As a sequel to my last letter on the same subject, it may interest your readers to hear the conclusions the writer has arrived at with regard to its causes. I have endeavored to state them in his own words, as nearly as a translation will permit:

"One of the most characteristic features of that vast commercial establishment, as I regard Germany, and one of the secret sources of its success, is the tacitly understood system of collaboration uniting all its enterprises in a common bond and producing a brotherly convergence of all efforts towards the same end. German industries on land and sea are not content with advancing their own interests only, but every one of them is on the constant lookout for an opportunity to lend a helping hand to other national industries. Strong by the mutual aid they afford each other, the shipowner, the winegrower, the manufacturer, all march in the same direction, each taking the other in tow towards the economic conquest of the world. In all the corners of that enormous bazaar the same steadfast purpose to improve the common balance-sheet, the national one, is everywhere in evidence."

THE IMPERIAL PACEMAKER.

On landing from the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, one of the finest steamers of the North German Lloyd Company, having partaken of her hospitality in company with the directors, he was somewhat hurried along the wharves by his cicerone, who apologized for his haste by saying, "There is so much to do that of so pressing a nature. Just observe the directors in front of us; they are walking at the same rate." It is the Emperor's pace. "This," the writer goes on, "was said without any particular emphasis; it was simply stating an analogy; but to me it meant a great deal more and I have since recalled it to mind a hundred times as being the formula explaining all I have seen. These men adopt the pace of their director-general who gives the incentive to their undertakings, and they instinctively model their ways on those of the mentor who stimulates and guides them."

THE VIRTUE OF SELF-CONTROL.

Commercial victories have followed closely upon their military achievements, and referring to what he has stated concerning the trade of Hamburg, the writer continues, "those awful statistics with that cynical brutality so peculiarly their own, bear irrefragable evidence of it; for Hamburg and the whole country, the economic evolution of which finds its expression in the growth of that port, the era of prosperity commenced shortly after the war. War, if the oratorical effusions of the humanitarians are to be believed, brings widespread ruin and endless misery in its train, and before them we must, as they are right, but right only to a certain extent, for they fail to perceive the ulterior results of that scourge, the salutary reactions which often lead to the losses sustained being recovered a hundredfold. Only civil war is an annihilator and a ruthless destroyer, evidence of which may still be seen in parts of Germany which have taken centuries to get over the ravages of the thirty years' war. A successful struggle with a foreign foe frequently bestows upon a people those rare gifts, precious above others: self-reliance, boldness of enterprise and the consciousness of a national greatness to be developed and perpetuated in all the ramifications of human existence. That savory fruit may be brought forth by so poisonous a plant as war, is proved by history from that of ancient Rome to that of modern Germany."

SUBSIDIES UNLIKED!

Talking of the great steamer lines of Hamburg, Vicomte de Vogüé remarks: "The belief which is pretty generally entertained in France, that these vast undertakings are kept going by the aid of large government grants, is quite erroneous; on the contrary a decided feeling against the hampering obligations of state subsidies is to be noticed amongst most shipowners in the Hanse towns. They hold that heavy subsidies which a long list of conditions is attached, are in reality so many premiums for commercial indolence; that the system tends to weaken all initiative and to paralyze the free movements of a trade which has to meet ever changing demands.

"The actual causes of German prosperity are as evident as the prosperity itself: it is in a great measure due to certain strongly accentuated traits of character in the German people, viz., patient application, habits of order, method and discipline, and a clear view of the object to be attained and of the means to be adopted towards the end. The two great secrets of their success are the convergence of their common efforts and the docile subordination to a leader's ideas. . . . he may be criticised by many of his subjects, but he is obeyed by all. As chief of the great commercial firm he has so far justified their obedience and the trust they have placed in him."

ACHIEVEMENT BRINGS DETERIORATION.

Writing from the Niederwald monument, the last stage of his journey, the author says: "I have dwelt without envy or ill-feeling on the growing prosperity modern Germany is enjoying at present, and I would beg of all Germans not to view in the light of Macchiavellian suggestions the remarks of a simple historian which I wish, in conclusion, to submit to those of my countrymen who may read this paper. Wealth is beginning to produce its evil effects, as I gather from much I have been told

reluctantly and with regret, the builders of that great edifice are being startled by strange noises in different parts of it, which they fear are of evil augury. Indolence on the part of children enriched by the labour of their fathers, increasing laxity of morals in Berlin and a gradual giving way of the traditional self-discipline. It will no doubt take a long time until the subtle poison which in the long run has caused the downfall of all nations that have been over successful, shall have permeated so vigorous an organization, but as it extends its ravages, its effects will become more apparent in a diminution of the strength to which our weakness succumbed in the last century. What constituted that strength? I put this question to the states of the Germania on the same spot twenty years ago; may I be permitted to reproduce the few lines I jotted down in reply on that occasion, as it would be superfluous to try to express in other words a conviction which has never changed since. The force which conquered us did not dwell in the number of steel guns nor in the heavy masses of their regiments, it consisted in the superiority of mind, the product of all those minds, combined with an implicit trust in the Almighty and themselves and in the firm belief that behind their artillery, next to their aged King, marched their God. With quiet resignation but with steady perseverance that mind during three generations, ever since Jena, been working towards one object, slowly and with care preparing that delicious dish, which can only be enjoyed cold. May the prosperity of Germany increase a hundredfold, even at our expense, if only the moral strength which it is sure to sap in the end, will pass over to those who were so lamentably in want of it not long ago. My future historians, in recording the events which at the hour appointed by destiny shall re-establish the old order of things, mark the fact of the change of parts by professing that homage to a new France, which twenty years ago I did at the feet of ancient Germany."

RETURNING JAPANESE PRISONERS.

A large number of Japanese soldiers and sailors who had been taken prisoners during the war, arrived here last week by rail from Russia. They had been met at the station in Berlin by the medical and nursing staff of the Red Cross Society, who had attended to the sick and wounded, and by officers charged by the Emperor with the distribution of cigarettes and chocolate to the rank and file and of cigarette cases, etc., with his initials to the officers. The Japanese Consul came over from Bremen to receive them here, where they had to be quartered on board some of the steamers of the Hamburg American Line, as the two English boats which were to carry them had not yet arrived owing to fog and the stress of weather. The Red Cross Society was again to the fore, in ministering to those who required their aid, whilst the authorities had made every arrangement for the comfort and hospitable entertainment of the others. They were conducted in batches to the rights of the town and various places of amusement, meeting with a kindly welcome from all classes of the population and have since been strolling about the streets by twos and threes to the great delight of the rising generation.

THE EASTERN WAY OF . . .

Following an invitation from the managing director of the theatre in Altona six hundred soldiers accompanied by their officers attended a performance of "The Geisha," and appeared much pleased with the play, for although hardly any of the men understood a word of the text, the sprightly music probably made up for it, and memories from their island home may have been evoked; at any rate enthusiasm soon got the upper hand of their habitual reserve and they gave vent to their feelings by shrill whistles, much to the amusement of the European part of the audience, who had still to learn that this is the Eastern way of applauding. The house was of course crowded.

In acknowledgement of the friendly reception they met with on all sides, the officers gave a dinner to the civil and military authorities of this city, at which Colonel Oki, in a speech in the German language, expressed his thanks and those of the officers and men in his charge for the hospitality extended to them and above all for the valuable services rendered to their wounded by the members of the Red Cross Society. After several other toasts, customary on such occasions, had been duly proposed and consumed the company remained together some time longer in friendly conversation, which was facilitated by the knowledge many of the foreign guests possessed of either English or German. Our Japanese friends are now once more on the way to their native shores; may wind and weather favour them!

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The members of the above Association attended in large numbers at the King's Park Range on China New Year's Day and Saturday last.

The principal scores were as follows, 500 yards range under handicap with a possible of 70.

Geo. K. Haxton	70	A. MacKenzie	61
A. P. Nobbs	70	J. McCubbin	62
A. W. J. Watt	70	H. Macfarlane	62
Hon. G. Stewart	69	S. S. Jones	60
J. H. McKinnon	69	E. J. Grant	59
G. A. Hastings	69	H. J. Jones	58
W. Goodfellow	68	A. S. Newington	57
A. B. Doherty	68	C. J. Allen	57
A. Blower	68	Sir F. P. Pigott	57
J. Owen Hughes	68	E. A. Hewitt	56
W. Fraser	67	J. J. Stubblings	55
J. S. Levington	67	A. Jenkins	55
D. J. MacKenzie	67	Hon. W. Chapman	55
E. W. Terrey	67	W. J. Hoskins	54
J. C. Gow	66	A. Ritchie	54
Dr. E. Evans Jones	66	G. S. Thomas	54
J. C. Peter	65	J. M. Henderson	53
A. S. Gubbay	65	S. A. Joseph	53
J. T. Douglas	65	J. A. Lyon	52
H. T. Richardson	65	G. S. S. Farquhar	51
J. H. Haxton	65	H. W. Shaw	51
J. H. Pidgeon	64	H. W. Shaw	51
C. E. H. Reavis	64	A. E. Linton	50
T. P. Cockrane	64		

The three trophies presented by the Association on China New Year's Day were won by:

G. K. Haxton	60 + 10 = 70
A. P. Nobbs	55 + 15 = 70
A. W. J. Watt	52 + 18 = 70

S. C. FARNHAM, BOYD & CO. LTD.

RECONSTRUCTION AGREED UPON.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company, called at the request of ten shareholders, was held at Shanghai on January 23rd. There were present: Mr. John Prentice (Chairman), Messrs. H. von Rieker, S. Groundwater, D. Cranston, and J. Grant MacKenzie (Directors), Messrs. H. Osborne (Secretary), J. H. Teesdale (Legal Adviser), Sir Charles J. Dudgeon, W. Alanson, A. L. Anderson, W. H. Anderson, L. Amidi, Alex. Sinclair, G. Baker, S. S. Benjamin, D. T. Black, C. Broderson, W. G. Bayne, W. H. Beatty, J. Berthelot, N. E. Bryant, A. H. Best, E. O. Cumming, F. A. Cumming, W. W. Cox, T. Cranston, W. Carlson, A. H. Collinson, H. J. Clark, P. Crichton, H. J. Craig, G. D. Coutts, W. J. B. Carter, P. V. Davis, C. P. Dawson, A. Dabstein, G. E. Ellis, L. C. B. Edmonstone, J. R. Elms, R. H. Elms, P. McGregor, Grant, W. J. Gresson, M. Hoerter, R. H. Hunt, P. W. Irvine, R. S. Ivy, J. Johnston, J. Judah, W. S. Jackson, A. Korff, D. Landale, A. W. Maitland, J. Morris, I. G. Michael, H. Mandl, A. Miller, S. Nielson, H. O. Olsen, A. Penney, W. G. Pirie, D. C. F. Pashley, T. Pennington, H. H. Read, W. B. Robertson, H. Robertson, F. A. Robinson, J. N. Robb, Dr. Gilbert Reid, M. A. Seymour, J. D. Thorburn, F. E. Taylor, D. Turnbull, J. Valentine, A. Vita, T. Weir, R. Wortmann, W. Wunderlich, J. M. Young, Ng Tik-shan, and Pwa Yui-chor, representing about 35,000 shares.

The Chairman—I need not ask the Secretary to read the Resolutions you are called together to consider, as they are before you. As you know, a good deal of friction has been going on in this company up to the present time, but when I tell you I am going to propose all these resolutions myself, I think you will agree with me that we have come to an amicable settlement. I have met various deputations from the ten gentlemen who signed the requisition calling this meeting; gentlemen who were very representative shareholders and themselves held a great many shares. After much discussion we came to the agreement to amend our Articles of Association in a way which these ten gentlemen have agreed to in the interests of the shareholders. I need not detain you longer, because the less said at this meeting the better, but I think it is much better we should have come together all through in a friendly spirit. That has been the way in which Mr. Taylor and all the other gentlemen concerned in this agitation have met me, and I hope I have dealt with them in the same spirit (applause).

The Chairman then proposed, and Mr. J. M. Young seconded:

"That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company and, accordingly, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Liquidators be appointed for the purpose of such winding up."

This was carried *unanimously*.

The Chairman remarked, in regard to the second resolution, that an amendment had been made by Mr. Korff, seconded by Sir Charles Dudgeon, to add the words "and Engineering" to the title of the new Company. The Directors were quite prepared to accept that amendment.

Mr. Bayne suggested that the amendment should be put, and that if passed it should be incorporated in the second resolution when it came to be proposed.

This was agreed to, and the amendment was passed.

The Chairman then moved, and Mr. Bayne seconded, the amended second resolution as follows:

"That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of the new Company to be named—The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company Limited, with a Memorandum and Articles of Association submitted at this meeting to the shareholders and, if approved, to be confirmed at a subsequent meeting."

This was carried *unanimously*.

The Chairman moved, and Mr. H. J. Craig seconded, the third resolution as follows:

"That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to take all such steps as may be necessary to transfer the Assets and Liabilities of the old Company to such new Company, and carry into effect the two foregoing Resolutions, and such Liquidators are further authorised pursuant to section 149 of the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong No. 1 of 1865 Part 4 to enter into an agreement with such new Company, when incorporated, and to carry the same into effect."

This was carried.

Sir Charles Dudgeon thought the meeting could not break up without recording his thanks to a gentleman who had devoted a great amount of time to bring this business to a satisfactory conclusion. Mr. E. E. Taylor. It was due to the tactful way he had done the work that it had been carried through in such an amicable manner (applause).

The Chairman said a few words saying that all through the negotiations Mr. Taylor had been most cordial and shown no aggressiveness, and he hoped he (the speaker) had not been aggressive either.

Mr. Weir thought a special vote of thanks should be accorded to the Chairman on this occasion (applause).

Mr. Taylor expressed his obligations for the remarks made and the way in which they had been carried out. He thought the people really to be thanked were the four gentlemen who had come forward to undertake a great deal of hard work for the shareholders, and the new directors, Sir Charles Dudgeon and Messrs. W. J. Gresson, A. Korff, and J. Johnston (applause).

The Chairman explained that, as the financial year of the old company ended on the 30th of April, it would probably be divisible that the new company should begin on the 1st of May. The shareholders decided to leave this matter in the hands of the Liquidators and the meeting ended.

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

The sixth club race for one design boats was sailed on the 28th inst., with the following result:—

Gael	1	49	18
Hibernia	4	51	6
Ashore	4	53	5
Cair	5	53	45
Nina			
Thecla			Retired

The total points for each boat to date are as follows:—

Hibernia	42	points
Gael	21	"
Ashore	15	"
Cair	6	"
Nina	2	"
Thecla	1	"

THE TEA TRADE.

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY IN 1905.

When the complete Customs House figures for the year are published on Jan. 8 they will show that the year's trade has reached the immense total of 300,000,000 lb., with a small decrease in the quantity re-exported, and an increase of several million pounds in the deliveries for home use. Temporary reaction and dulness in November, after the active market in the autumn, gave place in December to a general rise in bidding by the dealers, and at the final public auction there was brisk inquiry at bidding quotations for nearly all descriptions, affording a marked contrast to the depression which prevailed at the end of 1904. It is significant that the beginning of this latest phase of the market was coincident with the resignation of the late Ministry. The change of Government has brought into play the speculative activities of those who believe that a Liberal administration will reduce the import duty in order to cut the ground from under the tariff-reformers, leaving them less to offer the country in the way of remission as a set-off to taxes which it may be desirable to levy on something else, and will invite the brewers and liquor-drinkers to contribute more heavily to the revenue.

Experience has proved that when duty is reduced upon a product of which the supply is confined within known limits, and cannot be quickly increased, the benefit is felt not only by consumers, but also by producers and retail distributors, whose stocks rise in value with expanding demand. Tea is such a product, the world's requirements are already fully equal to the total produced, there are no fresh sources of supply nor large accumulations of stock to be drawn upon, and a possible advance in price, and happen next year, is now being discounted. Those who confidently anticipate that their hopes will be realised in encouragement in the action taken by the Anti-Tax-Duty League, which has secured influential support, has elicited much fuller expression of opinion favourable to reduction or abolition of the tax from Liberal and Labour candidates for Parliament than from Unionists, and has discovered how unpopular it is with the working classes. The power of the League as a political force is undoubted, and it is judiciously making the general interest of the public the main ground of its appeal and the justification of its energy, leaving in the background the grievance of the planters and the fear of impending disaster which created its original momentum. As Sir West Ridgeway is the president of the League, its numerous supporters in the City may prove to be of service to him in his candidature.

In view of this element of speculation behind the recent movement of the market, it may be well to see how the value of tea stands now compared with the last year when the duty was 16 per lb. It was in 1899, and the combined crops from India and Ceylon then realised an average of 84 per lb., whereas in 1905 they realised 74 per lb. A portion of this decline, estimated to be 14 per lb., has been already regained, and assuming the recovery to be maintained during the ensuing half year, there will be a large addition to the gross proceeds of the crops distributable among the grovers in the East, sufficient to ensure most of them a fair profit on the season's operations instead of the very poor return which the industry yielded to so many of them in 1904. The point reached in the direction of recovery is shown to some extent by the average of London's sale prices in December, which were for Indian tea 72 in 1904, 73 in 1905, 74 in 1906, and for Ceylon tea 74 in 1904, 75 in 1905, and 76 in 1906. Average prices, however, are apt to be misleading, and it is necessary to state that the grovers of common tea have been adversely affected by a fall in its value, while those whose estates yield the finer varieties have derived very substantial benefit. There has been a readjustment of the market quotations for "common" tea, and the price of the duty is lowered to 14 per lb., whereas the duty was formerly 16 per lb. This is a sound sign of reduction of the tax. It happened after the reduction by Mr. Goschen in 1897; it occurred again recently when the tax was abolished in Australia, the "Colonial" buyers in Colombo, when most of their tea is taken, purchasing better qualities and paying higher prices than before, and now it has happened here. Some observers think the movement will be maintained, but it is possible that in the spring the strongest demand will be for those kinds called "medium," which form the staple of every retailer's business.

While there is reason to expect activity and animation when the market reopens in January, the statistical position is not so clear as to justify outside speculations. So far, there is a falling-off of about 30,000,000 lb. in the total shipment for China, about 5,000,000 lb. from India, and about 5,000,000 lb. from Japan, while from Ceylon there is an increase of about 10,000,000 lb. The shortage of importation will probably fall principally upon America and Russia, whereas in the United Kingdom the supply, though less than last year, is expected to exceed what is actually delivered.

The large increase from Ceylon is noteworthy, the acreage being only a little larger than before; it is due to the use of more manure, nitrogenous in character, which induces the bushes to put forth more leaf but does not improve its strength or flavour. The increased supply has quickly led to an extended use of Ceylon tea, which may in some measure be due to the astuteness of those who manage the affairs of the island planters. Their policy has been to sell promptly on arrival, throwing the onus and expense of holding stock upon the dealers and distributors, thereby ensuring the rapid passage of their produce into consumption by way of the blender's machine and the grover's counter, instead of being left to grow stale by storage in a London warehouse.

Premising that larger or smaller deliveries during any given period do not necessarily connote a greater or less quantity actually used, one must turn for guidance to the Customs House statistics. They will show that about 260,000,000 lb. have been taken for home consumption, which is three or four million pounds more than in 1904. As so much hangs upon the change of a further increase in 1906 it is worth while to look closely into the figures, taking 1899, the last year of the old duty, as the starting-point. The deliveries for home consumption were then 242,500,000 lb.; as the population grows at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum the yearly normal increase in consumption should be about 2,500,000 lb., which, if regularly maintained, would have brought up the total to 257,500,000 lb. in 1905. As a matter of fact, the total is larger than that, and during the intervening years of higher duties tea has apparently been used at the former rate. What has been lost has been an additional increase of about 2,500,000 lb., which during many years prior to 1900 was the rule. It is going to be regained, and will home consumption rise to the level of 275,000,000 lb. in 1906? One of our few statisticians has said that the country is already saturated with tea, but the man behind the counter thinks otherwise, and says that when drinkable tea is sold at 1s retail more is used by

LONG. HING & CO.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS CAMERAS, NO. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

N. & G. SPECIAL B. 1 PLATE CAMERA, Fitted with ZEISS "PROTAR" Lens, Yellow Screen, and Leather Case	\$340.00
N. & G. "NYDIA" POCKET CAMERA, 1 PLATE, Fitted with ROSS Monocular Lens and Leather Case	135.00
ROSS FOCAL PLANE CAMERA 1 PLATE, with 3 Dark Slides and Leather Case	140.00
No. 3A. FOLDING POCKET KODAK, with B. & L. PLASTIGMAT Lens	150.00
4 SCREEN FOCUS	140.00
4 CARTRIDGE	135.00
3A. FOLDING POCKET	120.00

RACES! RACES!! RACES!!!

"THE BURLINGTON."

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

SPECIAL SHOW DAY, JANUARY 29th, 1906.

WE beg to inform our numerous CUSTOMERS that on the above date we shall show a large assortment of SMART HATS and TOQUES with other novelties for the RACE SEASON.

2, PEDDER STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1906.

the poor, and that when sold at 10d. as it will be with a 4d. duty, it is even wasted.

This, however, is a question for the future to solve; for the present it is sufficient to record, with satisfaction, that the last half-year's business has been large and remunerative, and that the dealers, blenders, and grocers satisfied with the present condition of trade, and hopeful as to the future, and in a better financial position than a year ago, provided they have not followed the false prophets who found fault with the Sugar Convention, and consequently are not overloaded with dear sugar bought at the wrong time.

The fact will presently be recognised that, except the Russia, industries and agriculture and trade have been for some time growing almost everywhere more prosperous and active; due weight will be given to the remarkable advance in the value of many commodities during the year, and the meaning will be understood of the heavy withdrawals of notes and bullion for circulation on account of the unusually large business that has been done before Christmas. The whole-sale buyers and the retail vendors of tea and other groceries have had a fair share of it, and their prosperity and strength will be found more potent factors of a lively and cheerful market than the most favourable presentation of statistics that can be produced.

THE "NIGRETIA" CASE.

The evidence in the case of the Russo-Chinese Bank v. the Yungtze Insurance Association was finished on January 23rd at Shanghai, and after argument had been heard on questions of fact by both sides, his Lordship put the following three questions to the jury:

- 1.—Did the plaintiffs know that the Russian officers were shipped?
- 2.—Did Serebrenik intend to ship the officers, knowing them to be such, when he insured on the 9th of December?
- 3.—(This question was not necessary owing to the nature of the answer to question 2.)

4.—What was the intention of the parties in putting in this clause of warranty?

Findings: The intention of the parties in inserting the warranty in the insurance policy was that nothing could be carried which would increase the risk beyond that incurred in the carrying of kerosene oil.

The case was then adjourned for argument on points of law.

HONGKONG CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

DONATION TOWARDS A DORMITORY AND CLUB HOUSE.

The annual meeting of this Association was held last evening in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, 26 Des Vaux Road Central, Mr. E. C. Mow Fung, Chairman of the Chinese Branch, presiding. Mr. C. H. Lee, the recording secretary, read the annual report, which we are obliged to hold over until to-morrow.

Mr. C. C. Rutledge, the acting general secretary, reported on the progress of the general work of the Association, and announced that friends in England, Scotland, and America have given the Hongkong Association \$30,000 to be used in erecting a dormitory and club house near Queen's College for the use of the students of that and other schools, under the direction of the Association, provided an equal amount is contributed by the people of Hongkong for the purpose of buying a site and furnishings for the building. It was also reported that 109 Chinese employees of the Kowloon Docks have petitioned the Association to form a branch at Hunghom.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Toshiba* arrived at Koba at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 28th inst., and left again at 7 p.m. same day via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 2nd Feb.

The C.P.R. str. *Athenian* arrived at Nagasaki at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 29th inst., and left again at 9:30 p.m. same day for Koba, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 31st inst.

The N.G.I. str. *Capri* left Singapore yesterday morning, and may be expected here on or about the 30th Feb.

The P.M. str. *Hongkong*, which left here on the 27th Dec., arrived at San Francisco, h.r. destination, on the 27th inst.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 30th at 12.5 p.m.—The barometer has risen over the E. coast of China, and fallen over the North and South coasts.

Pressure is highest over the Yellow Sea, and relatively low over the S. coast of China.

Strong monsoon is indicated in the Formosa Channel, and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Strong E. breezes; showery.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY AT THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LD.

One Gets a Poor Return from a Piano if it is a mere Article of Furniture. Attack the Apollo Piano and all Music is at your command—Concert, a Dance or Programme—in a moment, \$200.00 upwards. Hire or Hire Purchase System.

RACHALS' PIANOS \$550. FORMERLY \$670.

JUST UNPACKED IN NEW STORE.

BECHSTEIN, STEINWAY, KRAUSS, HAAKE, RACHALS, WERNER.

A STOCK UNEQUALLED IN THE COLONY.

HIRE OR CREDIT. Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

TYPEWRITERS CLEANED, REPAIRED, OVERHAULED.

TYPED WORK UNDER TAKEN. Charges moderate. F. A. V. RIBEIRO

(One of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau) 31, Queen's Road Central (Second Floor). Hongkong, 25th October, 1905.

PURE FRESH WATER. THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Dock and Boilers.

Call Flag W. J. W. KEW Manager, Hotel Munstons, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 5th August, 1905.

"THE EAST OF ASIA." (Published Quarterly.) CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest. Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the people, customs, &c., of the Far East.

The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental and American, that the production of this Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of the sterling merit of the publication.

On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD" OFFICE, Shanghai; Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong; and all leading Booksellers in the Far East.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903.

RUINAERT PERE & FILS, REIMS. Established 1719. CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal). LAURE WEGENER & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905.

DR. NEWELL WILSON, DENTIST.

Latest American Methods. Reasonable Fees. No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. No. 2, PEDDER STREET (next to the General Post Office and opposite to the Sid entrance to the Hongkong Hotel).

Hongkong, July 5th, 1905.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Libers.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, and during the Absence of Mr. Geo. L. TOMLIN from the Colony, Mr. C. PEMBERTON has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

A. G. WOOD, Chairman.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1906. [203]

OFFICE TO LET.

1st FLOOR "HOTEL MANSON".

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1906. [191]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the HON. THE SUPREME COURT to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),

the 31st January, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Street, (Corner of Lee House Street),

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS, SATSUMA VASES, OLD BRONZES, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAIN PLACQUES, TEA SETS, &c., &c., &c.

Also—

A QUANTITY OF SILVER WARE.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1906. [311]

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIKUN."

Captain A. J. Robinson, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 1st Feb., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1906. [305]

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo at through rates to Tientsin and Chungking.

THE Steamship

"LOONGMOON."

Captain K. Kalkoden, will be despatched for the above Port ON SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb., at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1906. [306]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

Captain J. G. Offord, will be despatched for the above Ports ON TUESDAY, 6th Feb., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1906. [255]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SEB, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAHAG, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI."

Captain Balato, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 12th February, at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1906. [4]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLENSTRAE."

Captain J. McGilivray, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 22nd Feb.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1906. [307]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for

PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance \$12 per annum. Postage to any part of the World \$2.

INTIMATIONS.

TASTE

FUSSELL'S UNSWEETENED PURE EVAPORATED CREAM

ONCE

and you will have no other.

COLONISTS, Minors, Sailors, Yachtmen, Hotel Proprietors, in fact Everybody in all parts of the globe have pronounced it as "Simply Delicious."

Sole Agent,

H. RUTTONJEE.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1906. [285]

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING OF ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREE-MASONS HALL, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 1st Feb., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 29th January, 1906. [289]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE 1906 RACE MEETING will be held on MONDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, and Two Following Days, not on the 1st and 2nd of March, as previously arranged for. In all other respects the programme as issued will stand.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1906. [147]

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

FREE VACCINATION.

TAKE NOTICE THAT VACCINATION is performed Free of Charge at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL, TUNG WAH HOSPITAL, ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL and NETHERSOLE HOSPITAL, on the days and at the times specified below, and that you are strongly advised to avail yourselves of this privilege and attend at one of these places with your children to be vaccinated in order to protect yourselves from Small Pox.

A. WOODCOCK,

Secretary, Sanitary Board.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Every day except Sunday from 3 to 4 P.M.

TUNG WAH HOSPITAL. On the 1st day of the month (Chinese reckoning), and every alternate day subsequently, at 10 A.M.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. On Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 Noon.

NETHERSOLE HOSPITAL. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 A.M.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1906. [284]

CONNAUGHT RECEPTION.

It has been decided (subject to the approval of His Royal Highness) to give a Subscription Ball for the Community of Hongkong to His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., G.C.V.O. on MONDAY, February 12th, at 8.30 P.M., in the City Hall.

All British Subjects willing to subscribe are invited to send in their names to the undersigned. Those of other nationalities who wish to subscribe will oblige by sending their names in to their respective Consuls, who will forward them to the Ball Committee.

The Subscription is (\$15) fifteen dollars, which includes the female members of subscriber's family residing under his roof.

In sending in applications, subscribers will oblige by kindly giving their address, and stating ladies who are to be included in their subscriptions.

Intending subscribers will please send in their names as soon as possible as the number of tickets must be limited.

W. ARMSTRONG,

Hon. Sec. Ball Committee, (c/o Butterfield & Swire.)

Hongkong, 25th January, 1906. [273]

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LIMITED.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD.

REMOVING

ON THE

31st JANUARY

TO

YORK BUILDINGS.

CHATER ROAD.

(Late ORIENTAL INDUSTRIES.)

Next Door to Messrs. KATSE & Co.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LIMITED,

14, Queen's Road

(Entrance in Zetland St.)

Hongkong, 30th January, 1906. [213]

IN PREPARATION

THE

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR 1906.

Complete Edition \$2. ... \$10.00

Small 6.00

Orders may be sent to the Hongkong Daily Press Office and to the Local Booksellers

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

the 7th and 8th February, 1906, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M. sharp, at "ST. ANDREW'S," Barker Road, The Peak.

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Therein contained comprising—

MAPLES and MARINEBURK'S MANUFACTURES, BOCHSTEIN PIANO, BEDS, CURTAINS, CUTLERY, ELEC. TRO-PLATE, SMALL QUANTITY OF HOUSE and TABLE LINEN, CARPETS, MOSQUITO HOSE, FRAMES, GAS FITTINGS, CHAIRS, JERICKSHAS CAMERA COMPLETE, ONE TELESCOPE ON STAND, GARDEN HOSE and BOLLER, GARDEN SEATS, CROQUET and BOWLS (new), FOWLS, and a large Assortment of PALMS, FERNS, ORCHIDS, and other PLANTS.

The downstairs Furniture and part of the Plants will be sold on Wednesday and the Bedroom Furniture and remainder of the Plants on Thursday.

On View—Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th February.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

For further particulars, apply to

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1906. [283]

INSURANCES

"JANUS"

LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE CO., HAMBURG.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ASSETS PER 31st DECEMBER, 1904, Mkas. 33,499,000—equal to £2,800,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS of the above Company for Hongkong and China, are prepared to accept LIFE and ANNUITY Insurances, as well as to issue ACCIDENT Policies at the most liberal terms ever offered in the East.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1906. [155]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904, 217,161,299.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... 25,000,000

Subscribed CAPITAL... 2,500,000

Paid-up CAPITAL... 887,500 0 0

II. FUND FUNDS... 3,061,256 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1567]

AACHEN and MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF AIX-EN-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [113]

L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1906. [29]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

TWO WELL FURNISHED BED-ROOMS in Knutsford Terrace, suit either Gentlemen or Married Couple. Terms moderate.

Apply to—

"M. C."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1906. [1226]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE

"BRAESIDE."

A LARGE and COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,

"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road (late of "Tang Yuen").

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [43]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"

27, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [2165]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

"ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE,"

2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD, and

"TOWER HOUSE," Kennedy Road.

EXCELLENT Table, Every home comfort, Well furnished rooms facing the harbour. For terms, apply to

Mrs. G. SACHSE,

"St. George's House,"

Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [44]

PUBLIC COMPANY

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, on SATURDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1906, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 3rd to 12th February, 1906, both days inclusive.

J. D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1906. [302]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 1st FEBRUARY, 1906, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 20th January, to THURSDAY, the 1st February (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

General Agents for the

West Point Building Co., LD.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1906. [193]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO. LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 1st FEBRUARY, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 20th January, to THURSDAY, the 1st February (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1906. [192]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 6th FEBRUARY, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th January, to TUESDAY, the 6th February (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of

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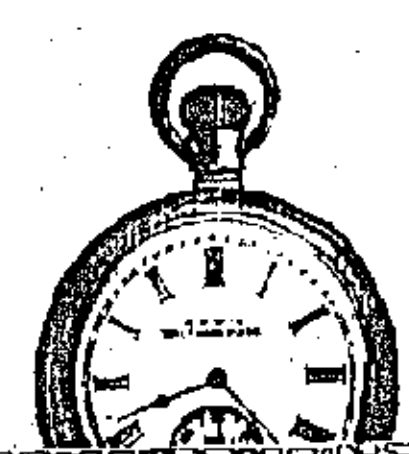
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METALS IN 1905.

The following table shows the fluctuations in values during the current year:

	Lowest Prices in 1905	Highest Prices in 1905	Present Prices at beginning of 1906
Gold	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2
Silver	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2
Copper	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Lead	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Zinc	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Iron	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Steel	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Aluminum	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Nickel	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Platinum	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Palladium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Rhodium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Iridium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Osmium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Selenium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Tellurium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Antimony	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Bismuth	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Mercury	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Vanadium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Chromium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Manganese	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Silicon	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Phosphorus	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Sulfur	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Carbon	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Nitrogen	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Oxygen	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Hydrogen	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Helium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Neon	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Argon	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Krypton	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Xenon	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Polonium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Actinium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Thorium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Uranium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Protactinium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Francium	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium A	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium B	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium C	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium D	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium E	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium F	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium G	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium H	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium I	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium J	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium K	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium L	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium M	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium N	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium O	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium P	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium Q	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium R	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium S	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium T	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium U	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium V	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium W	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium X	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium Y	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2
Radium Z	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2

Pig Iron opened firm after advancing strongly during the last quarter of 1905, but fell away during January-February, rallying again in March-April, and declining steadily until late July, when the lowest prices of the year were reached; since then there has been a steady advance of 8s 6d to 9s 3d per ton, or an improvement of 3s to 5s since the beginning of the year. During this month there has been a steady business, but prices have latterly been somewhat satisfactory, although Cleveland stocks of pig iron have increased over half-a-million tons during the last twelve months. Copper has had an extraordinary year, declining steadily some 44 1/2s per ton during the first five months, since which there has been a steady appreciation until early November, and then a rapid rise to present level of 45s above the lowest of the year. There is a strong consumption of tin, and a consequent expectation that the position will be at least maintained for some time to come. Tin has advanced steadily since late January and very strongly during the last two months, the total rise being 28s during the year or 24s during the last eighteen months. The price is now not much below the highest record of 1868 10s in 1888, and the demand continues strong. Spelter is 23 1/2s dearer during the year and is strong, but has varied but little during the last two months. Lead is about 23s dearer during the last two months, or 15s dearer during the year, and is quite firm. (From report by S. W. Roys and Co., of Manchester.)

FUTURE OF COREA.

"GUIDANCE, NOT COERCION."

The Marquis Ito granted a special and important interview to the *Daily Telegraph*, in the course of which he made the following statement:

"The future of Korea is distinctly hopeful. The full realization of the advantages to be obtained depends upon the diligence of the Japanese nation. It is my sincere desire to maintain the dignity of the Imperial Household of Korea, and to promote the happiness of her people. To-day affords the best opportunity for the uplifting of Korea. If we miss this opportunity we may never be able to deal satisfactorily with Korea again.

"Although the treaty has been concluded, it is essential, in order to derive the greatest profit from it, that there should be someone to see that its provisions are faithfully carried out. Now, I am going personally to venture to face this great task, and I hope, permanently to weld together the joint happiness of the two countries.

"There are many things which I can hardly bear to enumerate with regard to the actual state of affairs in Korea. Lamentable usages and defects have been handed down from time immemorial. We cannot suddenly institute great reforms; we must wait patiently for the national progress and development. Hundreds of years of neglect have rendered the education of the people very imperfect, and this is exceedingly difficult to reform.

"Therefore, no other resource is left but to work thoroughly and by degrees. Rapid and drastic reform would only increase the Korean misunderstanding of Japanese motives. It is our sincere and heartfelt desire kindly to help Korea, and to see that justice is carried out in all parts of the kingdom.

"Some may say that Japan, fresh after her victories, may do anything she likes in Korea. Such an idea is due to want of thought, and is a great mistake. Such is not our policy. Of course, it is easy to subdue and awe the Koreans; it would be an operation like twisting the arm of a baby; but if we want to promote the everlasting happiness of Korea we must not force her against her will. On the contrary, we must cultivate the closest friendship and foster a wish for voluntary compliance with our desires.

"Japan, which has been concerned over Korea ever since the days of our great Empress Winga, has at last solved the problem. All the wars we had in the past originated over that country. The eyes of all the world, too, are centred upon that country; hence the responsibilities of Japan are more and more heavily increased.

"The Korean Emperor said to me: 'We see that your beard is half grey. That is a splendid memento of your efforts for Japan since the Restoration. We trust that the remaining half of your black beard will grow grey for the sake of Korea.'

"Henceforth I will be adviser to Korea, and I will do my utmost to assist her. I hope always to maintain the integrity and independence of the kingdom, and with mutual striving the two countries, I trust, will reap the fullest prosperity on land, and will take such measures as will prevent Korea being attacked from outside.

"To the points I have enumerated Japan must give great attention. The interests of Korea are bound up with the interests of Japan, and should the two countries continue to be prosperous, this is the happiness of the East that is to say, it is the happiness of the world at large."

THE GREAT CHINESE PUZZLE.

Chinese puzzles are notorious for their complexity and difficulty. Most of us have wasted a foolish hour upon them at some time or other. The time has now come to spend many serious hours on the greatest of all Chinese puzzles. In the next few years the problem of China's regeneration may prove the most compelling occupation for statesmen and all observers of social phenomena.

Hilbert China has presented the spectacle of a country huge in size and profile of people wedded to a civilization so called, which, being the oldest in the world, has been left behind in the march of progress. If China would but awake, we have exclaimed, what might she not do with her vast territory, her swarming millions, her cunning brains? Asked with a certain amount of awe, the question has been received, with silent trepidation. None has ventured to answer it. The prospect on which it invited us to gaze seemed too fearful, for it was a prospect of the West overwhelmed by the East, of all that we know as civilization by all that we recognise as barbarity, savagery, and low morality.

And now the Western world is confronted with the practical possibility of the giant sleeper arising and putting forth his hand to seize on what belongs to him; with the other possibility that when he begins in earnest to move slowly as little respect for his neighbour's property as certain highly endowed European nations have shown before him. It is true that the moment has not come to regard the Yellow Peril as an imminent threat. There is always the chance that the matter of the sleeper may not be those which boken his awakening, but merely the signs of the nightmare of subjugation is all that he has to face.

On the other hand, it is well to remember what the Chinese have done these recent years and months. They have set forth their wise men to the West; their sons have followed in pursuit of the foreign learning. The old have returned with many impressions, the young with much learning. Both have begun to cry "China for the Chinese." Newspapers conducted by journalists of native birth, but educated in the West, are spreading the patriotic sentiment. This outbreak is not sporadic and fanatical, like that of the Boxers. Based on the foundation of sound sense, it appeals to the instinct for progress, not to the fury of unreasoning hate. Its sagacity is emphasised to the Chinese mind by the success of the Japanese. Of all men the Chinese are least inclined to allow superhuman merit to the conquerors of Russia. As a prophet is not without honour save in his own country, a neighbour is never given to overvaluing the achievements of a neighbour. He knows—or thinks he knows—him best. He realises—perhaps deceives himself in realising—that what the genius which lives near him can accomplish is not beyond the bounds of his own endeavour. Japan having resisted Russia China may well ask whether the sons of China are not foolish to sink their individuality any longer.

Already the new spirit has been displayed by the American boycott. Already it has been so far successful, thanks to the responsive conciliation of President Roosevelt, as to approve itself in the eyes of the people. With this encouragement the enlightened guides of Chinese opinion are using their strength to discourage concession hunting. They interpret China for the Chinese—to begin with—in anizing Chinese railways and mines for the Chinese.

More significant still to Western peoples, who have been taught to regard a nation's supply of gun-powder as the best test of its capacity for progress, is the movement for supplying China with a properly equipped and disciplined army. The most sceptical cannot read the accounts and criticisms of the military manoeuvres recently held before foreign attaches—the first manoeuvres of the kind ever seen in the country—without being struck by the difference between European conceptions of the Chin army and the Chinese army as it was then beheld. There was seen a degree of organisation and a capacity to handle troops which hitherto the world has been very far from associating with the Chinese.

For the present, however, the great Chinese puzzle does not consist in guessing what China will do with her new spirit and the power that accompanies it. Before proceeding to that advanced stage of the problem we have to grapple with the extremely difficult and, indeed, unanswerable previous question: Is there really a new spirit worthy the name? Or are these manifestations, tangible as they appear, but a spasmodic struggle to flow in the steps of Japan, and will China relapse into as deep a sleep as error when the impressions of the Russo-Japanese struggle lose their early freshness? We must "give it up" till China has been tested by time.—*Evening Standard.*

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Hongkong, 15th February, 1905, [108]

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 13th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"YANGTZE"	On 20th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 27th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 6th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	On 13th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 20th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KEEMUN"	On 27th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 3rd April.	

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PATROCLUS"	On 13th February.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"SAINT BEDE"	On 20th February.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 27th February.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 6th March.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PELEUS"	On 13th March.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	On 20th March.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 27th March.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 3rd April.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TEENKAI"	On 10th April.	

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
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	"KEEMUN"	On 24th March.	

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"OANFA"	On 1st March.	

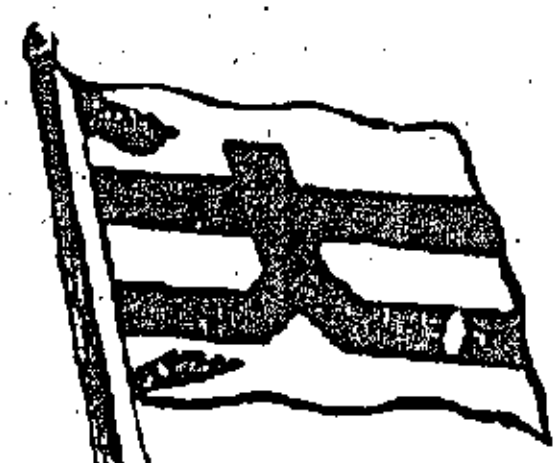
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"TIENSIN"	On 31st January.	
LOILO	"PA T'ING"	On 1st February.	
KOBE	"KANSU"	On 1st February.	
YOKOHAMA, KANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 3rd February.	
CEBU and LOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 5th February.	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TAMING"	On 6th February.	
MANILA	"TSINAN"	On 8th February.	

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Hongkong, 29th January, 1906.



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TAMUOI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 4th Feb.	
TAMUOI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th Feb.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"H. OHTA"	At 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"ANPING MARU"	About THURSDAY, 15th Feb.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"N. KOBAYASHI"	At 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"TRUMP"	WEDNESDAY, 31st Jan.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"DECIMA"	THURSDAY, 8th Feb.	

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light.
* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 29th January, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
LONDON and ANTWERP	"MALACCA"	Noon, 31st Jan.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	"C. J. Benton, R.N.R."	January	
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, NUBIA and MOJI and KOBE	"F. J. Fox"	About 2nd Feb.	
SHANGHAI	"DONGOLA"	About 9th Feb.	
LONDON &c., via usual ports	"ARCADIA"	Noon, 10th Feb.	
OF CALL	"A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R."	February	

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1906.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1906.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO NEW YORK.

Steamers to	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due at	Due at
COLOMBO	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH
		MARSEILLES & LONDON	(Brindisi 2 days earlier)	(London 1 day later)
ARCADIA ... 7000	Feb. 10	BRITANNIA ... 7000	Saturday	Friday
DELHI ... 8000	Feb. 24	MOLDAVIA ... 10000	Mar. 10	Mar. 30
DONGOLA ... 8000	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA ... 10000	Mar. 24	Mar. 13
DELTA ... 8000	Mar. 24	MOOLTAN ... 10000	Apr. 7	Apr. 27
OCEANA ... 7000	Apr. 7	MARMOIRA ... 10500	Apr. 21	May 11
			May 5	May 27
ARCADIA ... 7000	Apr. 21	VICTORIA ... 7000	Sunday	Saturday
DEVANHA ... 8000	May 5	HIMALAYA ... 7000	May 29	June 9
DELHI ... 8000	May 19	INDIA ... 8000	June 12	June 23

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following—

INTERMEDIATE (non-transshipment) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	TONNAGE	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at LONDON
		about	about	about
+ JAPAN ... 4500	Feb. 14	Feb. 23	Mar. 3	Mar. 31
+ SUMATRA ... 5000	Feb. 28	Mar. 9	Mar. 19	Apr. 14
+ NUBIA ... 6000	Mar. 14	Mar. 23	Apr. 2	Apr. 28
+ JAVIA ... 4500	Mar. 28	Apr. 6	Apr. 16	May 12
+ FORMOSA ... 4500	Apr. 11	Apr. 20	May 5	May 26

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.
* "SUMATRA" and "NUBIA" call at MARSEILLES.
* "JAPAN," "JAVIA" and "FORMOSA" carry only First Saloon Passengers.

For Passage apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALBANY, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
ROON ...	WEDNESDAY 31st January
PREUSSEN ...	WEDNESDAY 14th February
ZIETEN ...	WEDNESDAY 28th February
PRINCESS ALICE ...	WEDNESDAY 14th March
BAVERN ...	WEDNESDAY 28th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD ...	WEDNESDAY 11th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH ...	WEDNESDAY 25th April
SACHSEN ...	WEDNESDAY 9th May
PRINZ HEINRICH ...	WEDNESDAY 23rd May
ROON ...	WEDNESDAY 6th June
PREUSSEN ...	WEDNESDAY 20th June
ZIETEN ...	WEDNESDAY 4th July
OLDENBURG ...	WEDNESDAY 18th July
BAVERN ...	WEDNESDAY 1st August
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD ...	WEDNESDAY 15th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH ...	WEDNESDAY 29th August

ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of JANUARY, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship "ROON," Captain Meiners, with MAELS, PASSENGERS, SPORE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES AND GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 29th January. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 30th January, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 30th January.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWNSHIP CO. CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
HYADES	3,753	J. Alwen	On 10th February.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 20th February.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 12th January, 1906.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND NAPLES.

(If Sufficient Inducement Offers.)

THE Steamship

"RHENANIA"

Captain Förel, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 10th February.

The steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers and carries a duly qualified doctor and stewardesses.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1906.

[208]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"ST. GEORGE" ... 15th Feb.

"SHIMOSA" ... to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1906.

2105-213

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP.	JAVA	Second half of January	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of February
TJIPANAS.	JAPAN	Second half of January	JAVA PORTS	First half of February
TJIMABE.	JAVA	Second half of February	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of February
TJILIWONG.	JAPAN	Second half of February	JAVA PORTS	First half of March

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 17th January, 1906.

[16]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANCHIN, German str., 1,001, D. Reimers, 23rd Jan.—Bangkok 15th Jan., Rice and Wood.—Butterfield & Swire.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 773, Olser, 25th Jan.—Wuhu 18th Jan., Rice.—Order.

BONNE, German str., 1,344, F. Sembill, 27th Jan.—Saidkan 20th Jan., Timber and General.—Melchers & Co.

BOERBO, Chinese str., 900, L. Bond, 27th Jan.—Saigon 22nd Jan., General.—Chinese.

CANTON, Norwegian str., 774, Hajdada, 29th Jan.—Tientsin 24th Jan., Korosen.—Geo. McBain.

CHILLI, British str., 1,142, G. Hocker, 29th Jan.—Nagasaki 11th Jan. and Kobe 17th Jan.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINKANG, British str., 1,229, Robertson, 29th Jan.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 24th Jan.—General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, Selby, 21st Jan.—Shanghai via Swatow 18th Jan., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, British str., 147, Watson, Pulo Canton via Tauron 19th Jan.—J. W. Jamieson.

CLARA JESSEN, German str., 1,103, Jacob Bendixen, 23rd Jan.—Chinkiang 18th Jan., General.—Jensen & Co.

DAKOTA, American str., 1,074, Emil Franke, 27th Jan.—Saidkan 16th Dec., General.—G. N. S. Co.

DE H. J. KARE, Norw. str., 691, H. E. Larsen, 19th Dec.—Hilo 14th Dec., Sugar.—Aagaard, Thorson & Co.

ELISABETH RICHMANS, German str., 997, Bofefuhr, 25th Jan.—Bangkok 18th Jan., Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

EMMA LUKKEN, German str., 1,150, O. Schonfeld, 26th Dec.—Hongay 14th Dec., Coal.—Order.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 1,032, E. Beotham, 17th Jan.—Vancouver and Shanghai 15th Jan., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

FERNANDEZ HERMANOS, American str., 410, Onadio, 4th Jan.—Manila 1st Jan., Sugar.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

FEITHOF, Norw. str., 891, H. A. Haraldsen, 13th Jan.—Auping and Amoy 12th Jan., General.—Coke Shoen Kaisha.

GERMANIA, German str., 900, J. Petersen, 27th Jan.—Chinkiang 26th Jan., General.—Jensen & Co.

GLENGOLF, British str., 2,399, W. T. Larkins, 26th Jan.—Singapore 20th Jan., General.—Chinese.

GREGORY ATCAR, British str., 2,961, J. G. Offiant, 25th Jan.—Calcutta via Straits 12th Jan., General.—D. Susoon & Co., Ltd.

HOLSTEIN, German str., 985, A. Niehuhr, 27th Jan.—Haiphong 24th Jan. and Hoihow 25th Jan., General.—Jensen & Co.

HONGKONG MARU, Japanese str., 3,447, E. Bent, 21st Jan.—Yokohama 18th Jan., General.—Tokyo Kisen Kaisha.

HOPKINS, British str., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 18th Jan.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 14th Jan., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HSIN CHIANG, Chinese str., 1,284, P. Klopfer, 26th Jan.—Shanghai 22nd Jan., Chinese.

HYDRA, British str., 2,635, J. B. Kent, 16th Jan.—Moji 10th Jan., Coal.—Bradley & Co.

ICHANG, British str., 1,228, Lloyd Jones, 22nd Jan.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 17th Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

ITHACA, German str., 1,450, M. Eckhorn, 27th Jan.—Chinkiang 24th Jan., General.—Siemssen & Co.

KATHERINE PARK, British str., 3,070, W. H. Copp, 26th Jan.—Chingwantao and Chofoo 21st Jan.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

KENSINGTON, British str., 2,247, R. Holt, Dover, 21st Jan.—Saidkan 13th Dec., Ballast.—Dodwell & Co.

KNISBERG, German str., 446, H. Janicko, 13th Jan.—Shanghai 9th Jan., General.—Siemssen & Co.

KOON SHING, British str., 1,332, R. Y. Anderson, 25th Jan.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 20th Jan., Rice, Nuts and Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KUMRANG, British str

BANKS

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VEAUX ROAD.
Interest allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received on terms which may be learned
on application.

S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1904. [2478]

per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum
" " " " 6 " 4% " "
" " " " 3 " 3% " "
"TAKEO TAKAMICHI,"
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905. 27

signed.
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23th January, 1906. [295

37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2956

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ing via the usual ports.

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